

THE POST.

WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
AT LEBANON, KY.,
BY W. W. JACK.

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Post's Corner.



THE LAST GOOD NIGHT

BY MISS ELLEN GREY.

Close her eyelids—press them gently
O'er the dead and laden eyes,
For the soul hath made them lovely
Hath returned unto the skies;
Wipe the dewdrops from her forehead;
Sever one dear golden tress;
Fold her lips and her cheek;
Smile the lifeless smile;
Scatter flowers o'er her pillow—
Gentle flowers, so pure and white—
Lay her head upon her bosom;
There—now softly say a word of love.

Though our tears be fast and hot,
Yet we would not call her back,
We are glad her feet no longer
Tread the rough and lonely track;
We are glad our heavenly Father
Takes her while her heart was pure;
We are glad—oh, how we know
All her trials to endure;
We are glad—and yet the dear drop
Falls, for, oh, how we know
That our friends will be lonely,
We shall miss our darling one.

When the morrow's sun is smiling,
They will take this cherished form,
They will take it to the churchyard,
And consign it to the worm;
Well, what matter? 'Tis only
The city dust our darling wears;
God hath robed her in an angel;
She hath need of this no more,
Fold her hands, and o'er her pillow
Scatter flowers all pure and white,
Kiss that marble brow and whisper,
Once again, a last Good Night.

Communicated.

Monday, July 22d, 1853.

W. W. JACK, Editor Lebanon Post.
Dear Sir—Yours of the 19th inst. came duly to hand, and in reply I say you are mistaken in relation to what I said concerning the retraction of the piece contained in your paper about a certain party who passed through Lebanon some weeks since to the Mammoth Cave. You say that you never promised to publish any article, in contradiction, editorially, but that you promised to publish any article that I might offer explanatory of the charges made by one of your citizens against the said party. Now I call your attention to the time and place where you pointed out to me your author, when I said to him that he had made charges which were false and black hearted, after which he said he was honestly mistaken; I then asked you to publish the retraction in your next number of the Post, which you agreed to do in the presence of the company who had assembled around us, also to send each one of the company a copy. It was not my intention to make the retraction for your author, nor did I say to you I would, but I did say that you would hear from me shortly, but deemed it your duty first to correct a report so unfounded and slanderously circulated by one of your citizens. I do not know his name, nor do I care to find it out, as I believe no gentleman would be guilty of so foul a misrepresentation. I would advise him in future if there should be another such a party pass through Lebanon from Woodford to notice more particularly their movements before he blows his horn; I do not mean his tin horn, whisky horn, or green horn; but forbid that I should slander him, for I do not believe he belongs to the horned tribe, and if I were to class him with any other animal than the long eared, I would clothe him with an epithet which does not belong to that species. But it is not my disposition to indulge in low slang, I detest it, nor did I or any of our party give any provocation for the base charges made against them, except some noise and confusion, which might be expected from a party of young persons on such an occasion. And from a favorable opinion conceived by the party in passing through the town of Lebanon, they certainly could have had no disposition to reflect discredit upon it by any misconduct. And upon our return from the Cave, I noticed the charges before alluded to, at which I was surprised as well as to regret that there was such a place in Kentucky, with such a reputation for morality and virtue, should contain a citizen so lost to gallantry and chivalry as to cast such a reflection upon ladies. Whatever his motives may have been I know not, but I say this, he deserves not the name of a Kentuckian, and should be expatriated from this land of chivalry.
Very respectfully,
JAS. H. KINKADE.

For the Lebanon Post.

Mr. Editor—Sir—You will oblige me and render the community generally a service by giving publicity to the following disclosures.—A most daring and barefaced robbery has been committed on the person of Mr. Francis Melbourn, a worthy and respectable citizen of Marion county, Ky., residing in the vicinity of Potsville.

THE LEBANON POST.

THE PRESS—THE SHIELD OF THE UNION—THE DEFENDER OF EQUAL RIGHTS.

VOL. 2,

LEBANON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1853.

NO. 8.

the said Melbourn having gone to Potsville on Saturday, July 2d, and having indulged rather too freely in ardent potations, and, as a natural consequence, became deeply intoxicated, and on retiring home he either got off or fell from his horse, he had not lain there very long until a certain Mr. Samuel Kimberland, resident of Washington county, was seen sitting by him, for the purpose, as was afterwards discovered, of rendering him sundry acts of peculiar and special friendship, viz: unburthening him of all the cash then in his possession, which amounted to eight dollars, and then hitched his foot in his bridle reins, leaving him to the tender mercies of his horse, in which condition he was found by Mr. Wm. Brunt, of Potsville, who released him from his precarious position and carried him to his house, where he remained till he became sobered, whereupon he missed his money and immediately instituted search for the same. It was discovered that Samuel Kimberland had been seen with a sum of money answering to the amount and description of that which Melbourn had lost, whereupon said Kimberland was prevailed on by some of his friends to give the money back; to which proposition he agreed, on condition that said Melbourn would not prosecute him for the robbery. The money was refunded in the presence of two or more witnesses. The robber is going at large, but we hope that the citizens of Washington county and legal authorities will take cognizance of the matter and punish the offender according to his merits. By giving the above insertion in your paper you will aid materially in unmasking a rogue and sharper, and put honest men on their guard against his future machinations. For the truth and veracity of the above, the undersigned and many others are prepared to vouch.

Yours,
* * *
From the Ploughboy.
Correspondence.
HARRISBURG, Ky., June 28.

MISS FANNIE E. FLEECE.
The undersigned, citizens of Harrisburgh having attended the examination of the Harrisburgh Female College, held in the Baptist Church of this place on last evening, and having listened with pleased attention to the beautifully written and highly appropriated Essay read by you, and being desirous of conferring on others to some degree, the pleasures ourselves enjoyed, as well as for the more permanent preservation of a production alike creditable to your head and heart, as the same for publication.

An answer to the above as soon as your leisure will permit, is respectfully solicited.

Jno. T. Woods, C. M. Cannon, C. J. Somes, S. Wingfield, W. B. Edelen, D. J. Curry, L. R. McMurtry, A. S. Robertson, E. H. Barford, C. P. McCrohan, W. T. Curry.

LEBANON, July 12th, 1853.
GENTLEMEN—I received your very kind and complimentary note, some several days since. I have to answer that the piece does not deserve the high compliment you pay it; and I had declined the idea of complying with your request, but have been persuaded to change my mind at the solicitation of I fear, too partial friends. The piece has manifestly many faults; but I have reason to believe that they will be leniently looked upon by you who have shown your kindly feelings toward me by requesting it for publication. Grateful for this demonstration of your good will, I remain yours, most respectfully,
FANNIE E. FLEECE.

MESSRS. CURRY, ROBINSON, and others.
WOMAN—HER EDUCATION.
The time allotted to me is short; therefore I can give but a cursory, and, I fear, unsatisfactory examination of the subject whose caption you have just heard.
No one, who has given the subject even a moment of serious consideration, will deny but that it is one of paramount importance. The influence of women in all the various relations in life in which she is called to act, has received the attention of the profoundest philosophers, called forth the most brilliant efforts of the orator, and has been the burden of Poet's sweetest song. She has been called the "guardian angel of man," whose duty it is to calm his troubled spirit, smooth his rugged pathway through life, and lighten his dark journey to the tomb.

Woman was the last effort of God's creative energy, and was said to be his best and most valuable gift to man. She has been called the former and framer of our Philosophers and Statesmen; and in proof of it, the fact has been adduced, that no man of any great eminence ever flourished in the world, who had not a mother of strong intellect, of pure and elevated affections. The above positions have been assumed and maintained by the self-styled "Lords of creation," and whether I believe them to be true or not, is of no consequence; as they will serve equally well to build my arguments upon, whether believed or disbelieved. Now, granting that these numerous and somewhat burdensome duties devolve upon woman, would she not discharge them more faithfully and satisfactorily if she had received the education advantages pertaining to a

thorough education of her mind? The answer of all must be the same—she certainly would.

But let us, before we inquire into the nature and effects of female education, examine for a moment the characteristic features of the two sexes. First, then, as to their physical organization:—Man is vigorous and hardy;—Woman, feeble and delicate. From this, we would infer that it is man's duty to subdue the earth, to cut down the forests, build cities, carry on commerce and manage governments.—Woman to be feeble to bear these burdens, must perform the lighter work, such as adorning her home, and hereby making it pleasant and agreeable to man, wearied and worn by the constant and heavy driftings upon his physical energies.

As to their mental difference—some French philosopher has pitifully described it by saying: "Man has a fibre more in the head; Woman, a cord more in the heart." Man is characterized by strength, woman by the quick and rapid movement of her intellect. Man reaches his conclusions by the slow and, perhaps, more certain path of reason—Woman seeming, to overlap all intermediate steps, rushes with certain, unerring aim to her conclusions. For these she may not be able to assign a valid reason; yet she feels that they must be correct. Man is bold and fearless; woman timid and shrinking; he is by nature coarse, sensual, and cruel; she, refined, elevated and more pure. Nor must you take my bare assertion; but look far back through the dim vistas of the past, and trace the history of its nations—see the demoralizing influence of man's unbribed passions upon the world, and observe the effects of his natural disposition, uncontrolled by the elevating principles of the Christian religion. Instead of going boldly forth from the garden of Eden, to fight out his destiny, and obediently fulfill God's command, "by the sweat of thy brow thou shalt eat bread," he became idle, vicious and depraved. His innate cruelty and black-thirstiness were developed. Man directed his arm against his fellow-man; all the unholy passions of his nature were called forth; sin, deep and dire, took possession of the world, and God in the majesty of his power, and destructiveness of his wrath, arose and swept man from the face of the earth in less than seventeen centuries after its deep foundations had been laid.

And what, we would ask, is the recorded history of all those nations which have flourished since that great visitation of God's wrath, the flood? Was not every step of their march toward national power and grandeur, characterized by rapine, bloodshed and cruelty? We see the weak trampled upon and crushed by the powerful, and the mass tyrannized over and insulted by the "lordly few." And after they had attained the highest position of the so-called "national grandeur and glory," they were found to be destitute of all the elements of national permanency, so that they fell by their wickedness and folly, only to have another nation rise and flourish upon their ruins, and in its turn, meet a similar, sad and inevitable fate.

This is the history of all the nations of the past.
There are several causes which might be assigned for this mighty wreck and ruin of nations. First, they were not guided and controlled by the elevating and purifying principles of the Christian religion; they were not thoroughly imbued with virtue; they sank into the "slough of ignorance" and folly, and respected not the character of woman. She instead of being, in the language of God himself, a "help-mate to man," was degraded to become his mere bauble, plaything, slave; and such she continues to be, in the dark, heathenish and benighted nations of the present. Yet there are numerous examples in the records of history, where she arose in the native beauty and purity of her character, and performed deeds that were worthy of her. These I cannot now stop to name; yet I will affirm that there is no age of the world in which woman will not, when compared with man, in point of moral excellence, come off victorious.

Take as an example the history of Marc Anthony and Cleopatra. Although wonderfully depraved, was she not better than he? If you will search well the records of the past, you will find it so in all ages.

Another fact may be here added, to show the tendency of woman's mind and heart, to wit: that three fourths of those professing christianity in the world at the present time are women. Now from this we reach the conclusion that we started with, that though man may be superior intellectually, woman is so morally; and in setting this point, it is not a difficult matter to determine the spheres in which they should respectively act. We have no sympathies in common with the advocates of the modern "Woman's rights" doctrine, but are perfectly willing that man shall control affairs in the commercial and political world, while woman can better act out her true character at home. This is eminently her true sphere, appointed so by the all-wise Creator, and it is there that all that is beautiful and admirable in her nature is developed. To enable her to fill properly, then, that sphere, should be the end and aim of her education. The present time

We do not think that it is, though we are proud to say that the standard of Female Education is, perhaps, at the present day much higher than it has ever been in this country before.

Although there are many men (if we might judge from their actions, for none are bold enough to speak it) who think that a woman's education should be confined to a thorough knowledge of the distaff and the needle, yet there are others who are wide awake to the vast importance of their proper education, and are putting forth their best endeavors to promote it. They esteem woman as powerful aids and abettors in every plan gotten up for the amelioration of the condition of their fellow-men, and claim for them on this account a thorough training of the mind. In some of the older States, this has been done, and the beneficial effects of so doing are most conclusively shown in the fact, that some of the most valuable contributions to the literature of the present day, have emanated from the female mind. Give woman, then, a fair chance, and let us see if she does not do something with that talent which our Creator has seen fit in his wisdom to give her.

In the first place, then, we would ask that the academical course shall be lengthened. Girls leave school before their minds have reached that cultivation, and received that development necessary to enable them to discharge fully and satisfactorily the numerous duties that devolve upon them in the great school of life. It is impossible that they should receive anything like a thorough cultivation by the age of sixteen or eighteen, at which time they generally retire from school. In the second place, the course should embrace such studies as will be useful as well as ornamental. We do not object in the slightest to the ornamental in woman's education; but we seriously oppose the laying aside of everything else for this, as is the course followed in many schools.—Now, instead of permitting music, needle-work, writing and painting to constitute the course, these should be taught merely to recreate the mind, wearied and worn by the consideration of more weighty subjects. Mathematics, although not much used by a lady in after life, should be studied assiduously, because thereby the mind receives a more thorough training than from any thing else in the whole course. Some writer has said that "mathematics performs more than it promises; metaphysics promises more than it performs." The study of mathematics, like the Nile, begins in minuteness, but ends in magnificence. Metaphysics begins in a torrent of tropes and a copious current of words, yet loses itself at last in obscurity and conjecture, like the Niger in his barren deserts of sand.

The science of mathematics is, then, one of manifest importance; while metaphysics, which fills the mind with useless material, should be avoided. The study of the natural sciences should also be more thorough than they generally are.—Any one can see that a knowledge of the sciences of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Physiology, and such like, would be of the highest worth to one who would perform aright her duty in the great drama of life. Let her become more familiar with the Laboratory, Museum and Observatory, and do not have her depend upon little manuals for her knowledge of these highly useful and interesting sciences. And I rejoice on the present occasion, that I am enabled to say of a truth, that our beloved teachers, whom we are about to bid farewell, have placed before them the high end and aim of endeavoring to elevate the standard of female education. And I am sure, if they have not succeeded in training the minds of their present pupils, that the fault rests not upon their shoulders. They seem fully aware of the responsibility of their calling and nobly have they discharged the numerous and often times onerous duties that have devolved upon them. They have not only endeavored to cultivate our minds, but it has been their object to elevate our affections, and to instill into our hearts the cardinal principles of the Christian faith. It is the highest measure of praise I can give them, and it is their due that they have been to us whilst here both Father and Mother. May heaven's choicest blessings be ever showered upon them, is the sincerest wish of my heart.

To you, my beloved companions and schoolmates, I would now address myself more particularly. The double chord of friendship and sisterly love, which has twined itself so fondly and closely around our hearts, must now be broken. I must now bid you a long and perhaps a lasting farewell. Though we may never meet again upon earth, yet I am sure that wherever we may be wafted upon life's troubled sea, we shall ever look fondly back to this spot, hallowed by some of the sweetest and most sacred remembrances of life. While we have been urging upon you the necessity of cultivating the intellect, we would not pass by subjects of more importance. Oh, let us not neglect that all important subject—religion; for a woman without religion is one of the most melancholy wrecks that floats upon the sea of time. Let us and our hopes upon that ever-sure foundation, the cross of Christ. The gem of all others which enriches a lady's character, and dignifies

piety. Follow this star—it will light you through every labyrinth in the wilderness of life.

And now as we go forth into the world to work out our destiny, we would say in the beautiful language of Longfellow, "Look not mournfully into the past; it comes not back again; wisely improve the present; it is thine. Go forth to meet the shadowy future, without fear, and with a brave heart." In conclusion, "may angel's wings waft every shadow from your brows."—FAREWELL.

TO THE VOTERS OF MARION.

The friends of Temperance of this county, being impressed with the importance and urgent necessity of a just reform in regard to the indiscriminate retail traffic in *Spirituous Liquors*; and, believing also, that all our independent voters, equally with ourselves—though not identified as temperance men—desire the removal of this great evil from our midst, present for action, at the coming August Election, the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted at a meeting held in Lebanon, on the 4th inst.

Whereas: The whole system of the retail traffic, and public tipping in ardent spirits, under sanction of Law, is a manifest and acknowledged evil, periling the peace, prosperity and lives of our citizens, affecting the health, the morals and the happiness of the community; and, superadded to all this, a traffic that levies a tax on every tax payer in the county, to preserve its criminals and support its paupers. And whereas, public sentiment is calling loudly for reform and an entire prohibition of this iniquitous traffic,

Resolved, That the Judge of the Marion County Court, be requested to authorize the opening of a poll at each precinct in the county, at the ensuing election in August next, that the sentiments of the voters may be taken upon the question of License or no License; in order that our Representative to the Legislature of Ky., whoever he may be, can act upon this great question in accordance with the known and expressed will of the majority of his constituency.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolution be handed to the County Judge.

Our County Judge has kindly requested a poll to be opened in each precinct for the above declared purpose. In connection with said Resolutions, we beg leave to offer the following considerations in favor of their adoption.

To prove that it squanders the wealth of the community and burthens us with taxes, it is only necessary to appeal to incontrovertible and statistical facts. Before arraying them, however, before you, it will be necessary to state some self-evident and incontrovertible truths, known to every man of intelligence and observation. They are these: First, that at least three-fourths of all the criminal prosecutions in the State, result from liquor. Second, that at least one half of the lunacy of the State, is produced by ardent spirits. Third, that fully one half of the time of our Circuit Courts is occupied by the trial of criminal prosecutions, or of civil suits that have had their origin in ardent spirits; and lastly, that fully one-half of the pauperism of this State is also the result of ardent spirits.

The county charges for pauperism have been estimated by the best judges at not less than \$500 to each county. The private charities bestowed upon the victims of intemperance and their families, are at one half that sum. The amount of ardent spirits annually consumed, is also estimated at 500 barrels to each county—estimating each barrel to contain 40 gallons, and 100 counties in the State, and we have an annual consumption of ardent spirits in Kentucky, the enormous amount of 2,000,000 of gallons. Say one-half of this is sold to the consumer in larger quantities than the single dram at a cost of 30 cents per gallon, which, considering the high prices of some of the costlier qualities, is a very low estimate, and it produces the sum of \$300,000, estimating the other half or 1,000,000 of gallons to be sold by the glass, or dram, at 5 cents per dram, and estimating each dram at one gill, and we find it costs the consumer \$1 60 per gallon, or the enormous sum of \$1,600,000.

Then the use of ardent spirits, as set forth above, in a few plain, palpable items, may be enumerated as follows:

Am't. annually drawn from State Treas.,	\$57,451
One-half expense of paupers in 100 counties, at \$5.00 per county,	25,000
Am't spent in private charities,	25,000
Cost of 1,000,000 gallons of liquor at 30 cents per gallon,	300,000
Cost of 1,000,000 gallons at 5 cents per dram, or gill,	1,600,000
Total,	\$2,037,451

Making the total drain upon the State, annually, of two million thirty-seven thousand four hundred and fifty-one dollars. Yet enormous and astounding as this annual drain may seem, it is but a small item, when compared to the time wasted, the losses sustained, and the expenses incurred by the unfortunate consumer.

That it is degrading the spirit, corrupting the moral, and poisoning the heart, is equally self-evident; but still let facts speak for themselves. It is estimated that in our State, temperance societies are not to be found in two counties. We

Terms of Advertising.

For 12 lines or less, 1st insertion,	75
For each subsequent insertion,	25
For half column 6 months,	\$14
" " " 12 months,	18
For whole column 6 months,	18
" " " 12 months,	25

A liberal deduction made for yearly advertisements. When the number of lines for continuing an advertisement is not specified, it will be continued until ordered out at charge accordingly.

the victims of intemperance; most of these victims have families. Thousands of other families are reduced to poverty and degradation from the same cause.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction, in his last annual report, gives the number of parents who have a property subject to taxation, at 10,410, and the children of these parents, at 25,100; and the parents having less than \$100 worth of taxable property, at 11,213; and the children of these parents, at 30,515; thus making in Kentucky, a total of 21,662 parents having little or no property, and those parents having within the school age, the host of 57,714 children.

We may safely ascribe the poverty of a large portion of these 21,662 parents to intemperance, or the improper use of ardent spirits. How many of this large army of children will be reared in ignorance, time and our future Legislation can alone decide.

Intemperance not only corrupts the rising generation, but it also debases and corrupts the elective franchise. It not only has a direct tendency to keep every poor man from office, but it corrupts and degrades the moral sense of propriety as a strict integrity; for treating is direct bribery—nothing less—call it by whatever name you may; pollute, disguise it, as you will; it is bribery direct—base, palpable. For what purpose does the candidate treat? To procure your vote—nothing else. Was it from his exuberant benevolence and overflowing kindness? why does he not continue the practice after the election? but we see none of this. Nay, disguise it as you will, the veriest dotard knows that a candidate treats to procure votes, and he who would procure votes by liquor, would not hesitate to procure them by money; in fact the latter would seem the most honorable course. It would be fair trading for something like value received; whilst by treating, you first cheat your victim out of his reason and then out of his vote.

"Don't ring the matter into politics! Don't, oh don't let it bear on the elections." Yes, liquor is loading us with taxes, destroying our wealth, degrading our children, governing our elections; and we are pealed to with winning smiles, and crocodile tears, and told that temperance is a most beautiful thing, yes a most lovely thing, but don't, oh don't, bring it before the people. Such effrontery as this, is only equalled by the Irishman who knocked down his neighbor, entered his dwelling, insulted his wife, kicked out his children, seized on his money, and when threatened with an appeal to the arm of law for redress, he turned to his neighbor with the most patronizing air and exclaimed, "Now, Johnny, I know that law and justice are most beautiful things in their place—let Father O'Daugherty talk about them in the pulpit on Sundays, that is the place for them, my money—but but don't, oh don't, go to bring them into the court house, you will be after raising such a fuss and bother, if ye do it my dear."

The friends of Temperance have been improperly and unjustly accused of forcing this question into politics; it is not their act, it is rather a combination of causes and events that have been progressing for a quarter of a century.

"But the most direct agent in producing the present result, was the thorough and radical change in our organic law; under the new constitution a host of candidates are thrown before the people at every election. This not only threw wide the door to bribery and corruption in treating, in such a startling matter as to arouse public attention everywhere, but the continual recurrence of the question of license or no license, which would be raised at each election of county officers, absolutely required a reference of the whole subject to the people of the State.

We will briefly consider some of the many objections:

1st, It is urged, that although intemperance is a very great evil, it is wrong that it should be mingled with, or brought into politics.

2nd, That a prohibitory law would be unconstitutional.

3d, That it would be a violation of man's natural rights, to prohibit him from retailing ardent spirits.

Let us consider the first objection, that of bringing temperance into politics, and this objection might be answered by asking the question, how can any great question be settled without bringing it into politics? The traffic in liquor has been a political question for more than sixty years standing; session after session, it has been the subject of legal enactments; from time to time have the Legislatures passed laws to restrain and control its use; every election since the organization of our government has been more or less controlled by ardent spirits; and yet it is laughable to hear objectors say, "you should not bring the question into politics." Just so long as political demagogues can use intoxicating drinks to procure votes, that their moral worth cannot command, the thing is all right, but when this great weapon is to be wrested from their hands, the thing is all wrong; it should not be brought into politics. There is but a slight difference between us, gentlemen, at last—across the dividing line of intemperance, we are all brought into politics. We

say, the thing never should have been brought into politics. But you have had it in politics for the last sixty years; corrupting and influencing our elections; we now ask to get it out of politics, and let our elections be free and equal. But to discuss this question at a word, an appeal to the people is the only mode known to our constitution and laws to settle any great question. We now pay an appeal to that great tribunal, and you oppose it. We ask that a law banishing the evil may be submitted to the direct vote of the people—their vote upon such a law will settle the question; but you contend for the curse being still retained upon them, without allowing them a vote on the subject.

Let us now examine the constitutional question—and here it may be remarked, as a singular occurrence, that so long as a large portion of the citizens were prohibited from engaging in the traffic, and its whole profits monopolized by a few merchants and tavern keepers, we never hear the constitutionality of a prohibitory law doubted, but so soon as this prohibition is proposed to be extended to all classes, and this very favored class is to be placed on an equal footing with their fellow-citizens; they are the very first to make the singular discovery that a prohibitory law would be unconstitutional!

This class certainly deserve great credit for their superior legal acumen in discovering what the most profound jurists of the United States have failed to do; yet in what confidence they should be entitled by their fellow-citizens for not sooner revealing this discovery, and admitting all to share in the profits of a trade which they have so long monopolized to themselves. Perhaps these mightily expounders of constitutional law might think it derogating to have their opinions compared with the opinions of such men as Judges Tney, McLean, Catron, Daniel and Grier, who have decided the question differently; and we shall therefore not be at the trouble of quoting their opinions; the fact is, that the constitutional question is so plain and simple that any candid and unprejudiced mind can form its own conclusions on the subject.

Let us now consider the third objection, that of its being a violation of man's natural rights; and this question might be disposed of in the language of an able jurist in deciding a question of an old state demand, in which he said that he who slumbered on his rights for twenty years should still slumber on. If the whole of the citizens of Kentucky, except a few mer chants and tavern-keepers, have slumbered over their rights to traffic in ardent spirits for more than sixty years, had they not better slumber on? Our Legislature has always exercised the right of controlling and limiting the traffic, prohibiting the great mass of the people from engaging in it, yet who, until recently, has ever complained? Who has been injured by this long infringement of the natural rights of the citizen?

"The right to make such laws as will secure to the people the greatest amount of peace, happiness and security, is a right incident to and appertaining to all governments; without this right, government would be a mere nullity. Law is defined to be a rule of action, commanding what is right and prohibiting what is wrong. Whatever is morally, civilly, or politically right, should be commanded by law; and whatever is morally, civilly, or politically wrong, should be prohibited by law. If intemperance is either morally, civilly, or politically an evil, it is wrong, and should be prohibited by law; it has been treated as an evil by all former legislatures; the legislative right to so treat it has been claimed and exercised since the formation of our government; the proposed prohibitory law involves no new question of right; the whole question is one of expediency.

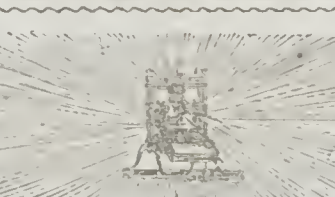
But waiving all other questions, and granting to the vendor the right to scatter his poisoning draught into the bosom of the community, it is still a well settled maxim of law, that where two rights come in conflict, the greater must prevail. How then, stands the question? Arrayed against those rights are the rights of the peaceable, sober, tax-paying citizen, who is taxed like a Russian serf that these things may be. The rights of the wife driven forth in the howling storm. The rights of the aged parent mourning over the last scion of his race, pulling down disgrace on his once proud name. The rights of hordes of half-clad, half-starved children, skulking and hiding from a demon father. The rights of fond parents daily appealing to the laws for help to protect their children from the snares of the grog-shop; and the rights of the whole community, whose feelings are insulted, their property destroyed, and their lives endangered by this blighting curse.—When rights like these come in contact, which should prevail?

Now, in conclusion, we would say; let the voters of Marion come to the polls on the 1st Monday in August next, and vote on this question, *coldly and dispassionately*. We have thought proper not to run a candidate, and thus have not interfered with the gentlemen who are before you, canvassing for your suffrage, having the fullest confidence that whoever might be your representatives in your State Legislature, he would vote the will of his constituents upon this, as every other question if that will was made known in this unmistakable form.

MANY VOTERS.

SMALL BUT RASCAL.—Four men have been arrested at Rochester, New York, while engaged in counterfeiting three cent pieces. A large number of spurious coins, a thousand in all, were found in his possession.

THE POST.



LEBANON, KY.,

Wednesday Morning, Aug. 19, 1853.

To our Patrons.

To you we make our very best bow, after such a protracted absence. We hope you have all been well. We did our best to procure a hand, which resulted in total failure, up to Tuesday evening one week ago. This was truly unfortunate for us, for the press of job work at that particular time was very great, and it devolved upon us single handed and alone to do it all. How we got through with it we are now unable to say; but we did it, at any rate. We do sincerely hope that we may never be placed in a like situation again; and we intend to continue the publication of the Post regularly hereafter, if something don't break, as long as we can see any chance of making a living at it.

We have heard of some very ill-fated remarks being made in regard to the suspension of our paper. "It is no use to take a paper if I can't get it," as one man said to us, is all very true; but he was so drunk that he did not know what he was saying, and we did not consider it worth while to argue with him, and according to his request made out his bill. The suspension of our paper was unavoidable and entirely beyond our control, those who are unreasonable enough to not like it and think hard of us, will have to "lamp it," as the boys say.

Our First Page.

Our readers will observe that almost the entire amount of matter on this page is original. First comes a very ridiculous article from Midway. Ridiculous, because it is stirring up an old and partially forgotten occurrence, ridiculous on account of its high-top-logical and Bombastes Furioso style, and ridiculous because the writer still seems to persist in saying that we promised, whilst in the awful presence of the eight men in buckram, the embodiment of "Kentucky chimney," to make a *retrait* editorially. Ye gods and little fishes, defend us from their ire, for we understand that they yet intend to have satisfaction. Well, we hope they may get it but not out of our hide and tailow. The writer talks very dolorously of the article in the Post, casting reflections upon ladies. Now, we deny that "Perick," cast any "reflections" upon the ladies of the company, or any one of them, he's the very last man to do anything of the kind. And we, in a subsequent article, at the request of several of our citizens who were cognizant of the whole affair, *entirely exculpated the ladies of the party*, from any blame in the bad actions of the rest of the company.

Next comes a pretty scathing article from the neighborhood of Pottsville, of this we have nothing to say—it speaks for itself.

There is, next, a very beautiful elegant, and well written composition, from the pen of one of the fairest of Beauty's daughters, a resident of our town. We extract it from the *Plow Boy*. If it were not asking too much, we would request a production now and then, from this evidently gifted pen, to grace the columns of our sheet.

We have taken the liberty of placing before our readers, the Temperance Document which was issued prior to the election. We presume all of our readers in this county have perused it; but our subscribers in other counties have not. This, we think, will be apology enough.

New Advertisements.

In another Column will be seen the *Circular of the Bardstown Female Academy*. This flourishing institution is now, and has been for several years, under the control of Rev. J. V. Cosby. It has met with fine success and large and increasing patronage since it has been under its present talented and gentlemanly principal.

We would direct the attention of our readers to the card of Messrs. BRUCKLES & JUDGE, in another column.

A young lad got thrown from a horse week before last, near St. Mary's College, and broke both thigh bones.

Bowlin, the negro who attempted to murder Mr. Graham, some time since, has been sent south by his owner Mr. G. Good.

We intend to give our experience in "Spiritual Manifestations," next week. We intended to do it this week but have neither the space nor time.

Official Election Returns of Marion.

Treasurer.	Winters.	McGregor.	Stones.
Lebanon,	269	297	78
Bradfordville,	73	171	88
Fitzpatrick's,	53	123	128
New Market,	57	103	132
Raywick,	58	107	239
Liver Springs,	47	102	71
	496	903	731

Hill's majority, 172

Senate.	House.
Lebanon,	269
Bradfordville,	73
Fitzpatrick's,	117
New Market,	85
Raywick,	124
Liver Springs,	78
	895
	699
	733
	613
	70

Liquor.	No Liquor.
Lebanon,	184
Bradfordville,	134
Fitzpatrick's,	111
New Market,	166
Raywick,	224
Liver Springs,	111
	930
	370

Death of Col. Moore.

We learn from the Harrodsburg *Plow Boy* that Col. Moore departed this life at his residence in Harrodsburg on the night of the 21st ult., after an illness of only thirty hours. He was seized with a paralysis on Wednesday evening; and notwithstanding all the attention and skill which were used he sank rapidly until he expired.

He was speechless during the whole of the time, but apparently conscious. Col. Moore was born in Mercer county in 1790, and was, consequently, sixty-seven years of age at the time of his death. As early as 1812, while yet a minor, he volunteered in the service of his country, and conducted himself gallantly during the war. The *Plow Boy* says:

At the close of the war, he returned to his home in this county, and when barely eligible, was elected to the State Legislature, where he represented the interests of his county so much to the satisfaction of his constituents, that he was returned for several sessions almost by acclamation. He was subsequently elected twice to the United States Congress; and in 1829, under the administration of Gen. Jackson, he succeeded Gen. Harrison as Minister to Colombia; the duties of which position he discharged in a manner alike creditable to himself and the government which he represented.

In the late war with Mexico he bore a distinguished part as Lieut. Colonel in the regular service, and his gallantry was made the subject of special commendation in the official reports of his superior officers.

Shortly after the close of the Mexican war, the subject of constitutional reform was agitated in Kentucky; and as Col. Moore was known to be an able and energetic opponent of the abuses practiced under the old Constitution, his services were again demanded by the people of Mercer county, and he was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention by a tremendous majority, and over every formidable opposition. The vote polled at that election, which was the last time he suffered himself to be presented to the public as a candidate for office, was a fair indication of the extraordinary hold he had upon the affections of the people. Nor was their confidence misplaced; for to no member of the Convention are the people more indebted for the republican features of the new Constitution, than to the gifted subject of this brief and necessarily imperfect memoir.

Col. Moore was not distinguished as an orator, but was a clear, forcible and convincing writer, a man of very extensive and well digested information, of sound, unerring judgment, and of fine practical sense. His social qualities were such as endeared him to all who enjoyed the pleasure of his society. He was a true friend and a magnanimous opponent, just in his conceptions of human nature, and generous to a fault. In a political sense, his loss may well be regarded as a public calamity; in a social point of view, it is a private calamity of no ordinary character.

The deceased leaves a son, (Thomas P. Moore, Jr., a youth of 11 years of age,) and two married daughters, (Mrs. C. S. Abell, of this place, and Mrs. Pen. F. Johnson, of Frankfort.) He leaves also a very numerous circle of relatives in this vicinity, and a host of friends throughout the country, to mourn a loss which they can never hope to see supplied. But not to dwell alone upon the name and fame of the illustrious dead. His memory will long be cherished by his numerous friends and admirers throughout the Union, and the history of his noble deeds will form no unimportant portion of his country's history.

The deceased had been thrice married, and had survived his third consort. His remains were yesterday interred in the burial ground at Providence Church, where the partners of his bosom had long before been committed to their mother earth. Appropriate funeral ceremonies were observed, and a large concourse of citizens aided in paying the last tribute of respect to the distinguished dead.

LEADS NUTRIE.—A few days since, in Scott county, a cow brought forth a calf with two perfectly formed heads, two perfect mouths, four ears, and four eyes, a most singular freak of Dame Nature.

Gallantry as is Gallantry.

Whilst we were at B. a few weeks ago, we got a sight at one of the most gallant men of the age. According to his own modest accounts he is a true specimen. He says that he was driving out with a beautiful young lady, in the South, not long since; when she, being of rather a romantic turn of mind, expressed a desire to see a horse run away with a vehicle, never having witnessed anything of the kind. The wish was no sooner expressed than he decided to gratify her.

He stopped the horse, alighted, helped his fair companion out, threw the lines over the dash-board, and gave his horse a cut. "And by — sirs I have not seen anything of the — — — buggy and horse, since, except a small piece half as long as my arm. The buggy cost me just \$500, and the horse \$250; but by — I do not think \$750 is anything to spend for the gratification of a beautiful young lady!"

There was a good deal of controversy, at the time, as to which would have been the most gallant feat to the performance: for him to have remained in the buggy and been demolished, so that nothing but his two-nails could have been found, or to do as he did: walk home, four miles in the dust.

We are indebted to the kindness of our friend J. W. CHAMBERLAIN, for the following skulde. Our readers will find it very interesting:

The number of square acres in the County of Marion, 216,501 1/2.

The value of this land is \$192,895.1.

The number of Town Lots is 255.

The value of these lots is \$122,060.

The number of White Males, over 21 years of age 1760.

The number of slaves over 16 years of age 1457.

Total number of slaves 3516.

The value of these slaves \$1,138,468.

Number of horses and mares 3030.

Value of horses and mares 243,497.

Number of Mules 1290.

Value of mules \$57,638.

Number of Jennies 65.

Value of Jennies \$9940.

Number of cattle 7583.

Value of Cattle over \$50, \$317,81.

Number of stores 49.

Value of stores \$89,100.

Number of Stags, Jack, and Bull 45.

Rates per season \$248.

Tavern License 8.

Number of children between 6 and 18 years of age 2979.

Free whites that are deaf and dumb 4.

Hogs over six months old 17,410.

Value under the Equalization Law \$3,195,378.

Total value at 17 cents per \$100, \$4,422,551.

Value of pleasure carriages, coaches and other vehicles \$15,653.

Value of watches and clocks \$10,924.

Value of gold and silver plate \$38,419.

Value of pianos \$5323.

Total value at 30 cents per \$100, \$95,812.

The County of Marion is worth *one million* more than Green and Taylor together. By le is worth only \$300,000 more than Marion according to Commissioner's books, and her land is valued at \$22 85 per acre on an average, while the average value of the land of Marion, is \$8 09 per acre.

Our friend C. S. FREDERICK, sent us a present of a bottle of *ten year old* Peach Brandy the other day. Friend F. is an Esquire, in Crab Orchard, and is as good a judge of good things as ever. By our troth, Charley, but its little for its age. We seldom indulge but we could not refrain from drinking a health to thee Charley.

Our George Washington Christopher Columbus, is a very nervous child. He got awfully frightened day after tomorrow at "the shadow of a doubt."

PERU AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD.—This road is rapidly drawing near completion. It is now in regular operation to Tipton, thirty-nine miles from Indianapolis, and will be opened to Kokomo, fifteen miles farther, in six weeks, and to Peru, the whole distance, seventy-two miles, by the first of November.

There is little doubt that this road will be continued north from Peru to Goshen, where it will connect with a branch of the Northern Indiana railroad.

The New York Tribune, of August the 1st, in noticing the various curiosities about the Crystal Palace has the following:

Considerable excitement was created on Saturday, by the appearance of a bright plumed Blower. The lady did not appear to be severely affected by the scrutiny she underwent. Possibly she deemed herself as worthy of admiration—at all events, inspection—as the Amazon, or any other work in brass or bronze.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Reported for the Louisville Courier.

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.

The Washington has arrived with London dates to July 20th.

Confidence in the maintenance of peace is increasing. The reply of Russia to the joint representations of France and England is expected at London about the 22d. The Turkish news is more pacific.

Dates from China to the 14th of May are received. The insurgents have raised the banner of Christianity, and have possession of Nankin. Protestant worship is recognized.

A dispatch from Constantinople states that France, England, and Germany have agreed to an arrangement, which is proposed to Turkey and Russia, that the headquarters of the Russian army be established at Bucharest. 80,000 troops are encamped in the environs.

VIENNA, 16.—Large bodies of troops are still marching South. 72 guns and heavy calibre arrived at Jassy on the 8th of July.

The exportation of corn has been prohibited. St. Petersburg dates state that one of the propositions for compromise had reached the Russian cabinet which had indicated a desire to negotiate.

The Baltic arrived on Tuesday and the Niagara on Sunday the 17th.

Telegraph accounts from Constantinople to the 4th of June, state that a ministerial crisis was feared in consequence of the Russian invasion of the Principities. A pacific solution was, however, expected.

The commandants on the ports of the Dardanelles had orders to permit the passage of both the British and French at any moment.

A formidable conspiracy against the life of the Sultan by Imams, or fanatical party, has been discovered. Fifteen of the leaders have been "bow strangled." The object was to depose the Sultan in favor of his brother and declare war against Russia.

Negotiations are still progressing in regard to the Hungarian refugee affair.

The latest dates state that the Austrian and American corvettes had determined to fight, and actually cleared decks for action when the British and French consuls interceded and prevented the threatened hostilities.

It was afterwards arranged that Col. Costa should be given to the French consul until the French and Austrian ministers at Constantinople should settle the affair.

Costa was afterward handed in chains and escorted by Austrian mariners to the French consul's office.

PERIN.—The rebels have translated the Bible extensively, which has created immense excitement, and it seems likely to end in the total destruction of the Tartar race.

Nankin is reported in a state of ruin.

The rebels were preparing to march upon Peking as soon as they received the expected reinforcements from the South.

The commander of the British steamer *Hermes* has returned from his expedition to the seat of the rebellion, where he had explained the neutral position of foreign powers, and states that the insurgents had adopted the protestant form of worship, recognized Jesus Christ as their Savior and Trinity, and the ten commandments.

ENGLAND.—In the House of Lords on the 8th, Lord Clarendon stated that the answer was in entire conformity with the note published by the French Government, and had been returned to the last diplomatic note of Count Nesselrode.

GLASGOW, Ky., Aug. 3d, 1853.

MR. J. W. CHAMBERLAIN:

Dear Sir—The number of voters in this county as per Commissioner's book for the present year is 3,061. The vote on Monday for the Railroad way, 1,573.

Against it, 920.

So you see we have carried our proposition by a majority of all the voters in the county. Both of our candidates for the Senate were railroad men. The vote was, Young 1,087, Barbour 1,223.

Marion county majority for Barbour 101, which is elected.

For R.R. Railroad. Anti-Railroad.

Smith. 1,568 1,397 817

751 580 Majorities.

I now feel confident that we will make the road, and that seems to be the prevailing sentiment here. A letter from Mr. C. B. Childs says that since he has plotted the line and profile from Danville to this place he finds it much more favorable than he at first supposed.

It is my wish to write you as soon as possible.

Your friend,

THOS. L. BRADFORD.

A BIG BUSINESS.—Fifteen couple fugitive lovers, says the Maysville Eagle, visited the "old squire" at Aberdeen, Ohio, just over the way, last week, and have obtained the wished for happiness.

Low. Democrat, 5th.

In the county court on Tuesday, Mr. F. Smith was admitted to bail in \$1,500 on the charge of shooting Mr. H. Masterson, in the southern part of this county, two or three weeks ago. Masterson, we learn, has got well.—*Bardstown Herald*.

A contract has been entered into for the construction of the Mississippi Central Railroad, at a total cost of \$16,500 per mile, to be completed January 1st, 1857.

DIED.

At her residence, two miles South of Lebanon, ELIZABETH CALROUX, aged 85 years, 8 months and 2 days.

A dutiful and affectionate mother, and her children's children has rose up to call her glorious. May her soul rest in peace! Amen. M. M. R.

New Advertisements.

CIRCULAR.

OF THE BARDSTOWN FEMALE ACADEMY

The next session of this Institution will open as usual, on the First Monday of September, and continue through two consecutive terms of twenty-two weeks each.

The Course of Instruction is liberal and thorough; the Teachers in the several Departments are of the first character; the Discipline is as home-like as it can be made, and the accommodations, in respect to the rooms, board, &c., are extensive and good. We feel justified while we can more earnestly invite the attention and solicit the patronage of those who desire to afford their daughters an accomplished education, based on the principles and conducted according to the liberal scale of Protestantism.

CHARGES—TERM OF FIVE MONTHS.

Regular Course.

Primary Department

Junior do Section 1st \$8.00

do do Section 2d \$12.00

Senior do Section 1st \$16.00

do do Section 2d \$18.00

Extra Course.

Instruction on Harp, with use Instrin. \$30.00

do Piano do 20.00

do Guitar do 14.00

Drawing plain and colored rays 12.00

Painting water colors and oils 15.00

French, Latin, or Greek each 10.00

Board in Institution, including Washing, Lights, Fuel in Bed Rooms, \$2 per week.

Charge for use of Books in the Academy Library, and use of Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus not to exceed \$5 per Term. These at the option of Patrons.

Bardstown is remarkable for its healthfulness. It is easy of access by good turnpike roads from Louisville, Nashville, Harrodsburg, &c., and having a Telegraph office, ready communication may be had between the pupils and patrons of the Academy.

J. V. COSBY, Principal.

J. C. BUCKLES & JUDGE, of Cincinnati.

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING

MERCHANTS,

AND

PRODUCE BROKERS.

No. 9 East Front Street, Cincinnati, O.

Strict attention paid to all consignments for sale of PRODUCE &c. Goods for shipment to and from the East, marked "Care" J. C. Buckles & Judge, Cincinnati, Ohio, forwarded with dispatch.

au10 6n.

SERVANTS WANTED.

I WISH to buy or hire a likely

Boy and Girl, from 16 to 24 years

of age; suitable for



Wednesday Morning, Aug. 10, 1853.

Rags! Rags! Rags!!!

Clean Linnen and Cotton Rags wanted at this office. The highest price in CASH will be paid for any amount brought.

Wanted, Immediately.—A young lad, of from 12 to 15 years of age, to learn the *printing business*. A boy of good moral character, of a sprightly intellect, who can come well recommended, can have a chance to obtain a good and lucrative trade.

Fourth District.

We extract the following from the Louisville *Courier*:

We have the following returns from the Fourth district. The majorities are in part official; others reported:

Bramlett, Whig.	Christman, Dem.
Taylor, 000	350 maj.
Green, 000	250
Boyle, 258	000
Lincoln, 330	000
Russell, 222	000
Cumberland, 308	000
Adair, 000	154
Pulaski, 000	172
Clinton, 000	215
Wayne, 000	77
Casey, 66	000
1184	1219

Fifth District.

Hill, Whig.	Stone, Dem.
Hardin, 135	000
Fayette, 030	117
Marion, 162	000
Larue, 150	000
Bullitt, 000	19
Nelson, 629	000
Mercer, 000	000
Anderson, 000	1

Eighth District.

The following are the majorities, official and reported:

LETCHER.	
Franklin, official,	30
Fayette, official,	211
Woodford, official,	284
Bourbon, official,	405
930	
BRECKINRIDGE.	
Owen, reported,	680
Scott, official,	525
Jessamine, reported,	62
1467	
930	

Breckinridge's majority.

—The late John Price Wetherill, of Philadelphia, left nearly \$1,000,000, and no will. He preferred that the law should divide his property.

—The statements going the rounds of our exchanges that the *Ashland* farm is composed of 150 acres only, is incorrect. It contains three hundred and thirty acres.

—The two Indians convicted of murder in the district court of Missouri, were to be hung in St. Louis on the 22d, the President having refused to pardon them.

—The *Evansville Journal* makes mention of an attempt, by a Southern lady, to kidnap a little negro girl from the poor-house in Vanderburg county. The officers of the law interposed and rescued the girl on board the steamer *Sophia*, bound for Bowling Green, Ky.

—The Mississippi river, opposite St. Louis, is falling slowly. The Missouri, Upper Mississippi and Illinois, were all falling at last accounts.

—The forgery purporting to be a letter from Gen. Arista, favoring the annexation of Mexico to the United States, was first published in the *Havana Diario*.

—Pauline, the great balloon man, has been delighting the good people of Dayton, Ohio, with a pleasure excursion to the ethereal regions. The highest altitude attained was about one mile and a half.

—Two negroes were hung at El Dorado, Ark., on the 15th ult.; one for the murder of an overseer, Mr. Manning, and the other for the murder of his own wife.

—The directors of the Milwaukee and Mississippi railroad have closed the contract for the completion of their road to the Mississippi, at \$25,000 per mile, thoroughly equipped.

—Capt. Thos. E. Baker, of Liberty county, Ga., was shot dead on the 21st ult., by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a friend.

—Wm. Cummins, the runaway apprentice, has been remanded back from Philadelphia to his master in Delaware, under the fugitive act.

—The ship *Hindoo*, about to sail from New York to Australia, has 500,000 feet of lumber on board.

—Hon. Robt. Dale Owen left New York for Naples yesterday.

—The Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Tennessee papers all speak of heavy rains in those States.

—The commissioners for Maine have agreed to purchase all the Massachusetts lands in Maine for \$162,500.

—Some of the females in Portopolis have been at war, as witness the following from the Commercial of yesterday:

A couple of women in the third ward, yesterday morning, undertook to settle a quarrel between them by having recourse to firearms. After exchanging shots on the sidewalk, they kissed and made friends.

SERIOUS AFFRAY.—A serious difficulty occurred at Elizabethtown on Monday, between Dr. Young, former Congressman, and Thos. Brown, late county clerk. Brown attempted to use violence towards Dr. Young, and was afterwards shot through the thigh by the Doctor. A son of Brown's then shot at Dr. Young but missed him.

BREAKING GROUND.—The contractor for the Nashville end of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, Mr. Brigham, commenced work a day or two since, with a small force, on the land of Wm. Foster. The contractor expects to increase his force in a few days, and to proceed with the work with vigor and rapidity.

HORRID CRIMES.—A correspondent of the *St. Louis Republican*, writing from Jasper county, Mo., details the following horrible story of crime.

On Friday night, the 15th July, two negroes—one belonging to a Mr. Dale and the other a runaway belonging to a Mr. Scott—went to the house of Dr. Fiske, who lives four miles from Carthage, and one stationed himself in the corner of the field, and the other went to the house, and told the doctor that his master (Mr. Dale) was very sick, and wanted him to come over immediately. The doctor took up his hat and started, the negro following; and, so, soon as they reached the spot where the runaway was stationed, both negroes fell on him, one with a club and the other with an axe, and killed him. His head was completely split open with the axe. The villains then went to the house, and both ravished the wife. They then killed her—then killed the child—then robbed the house and set fire to it and burned it up. Dale's negro has been taken, and confessed these facts. Here was every crime that human beings could possibly commit at the same time—murder, rape, robbery and arson. The cup of iniquity is full to the brim. The atrocity of the deed is unparalleled in the annals of crime. Dale's negro produced \$240 that he had taken from the house, and said that the other had got five pieces, but did not know whether they were silver or gold. At last accounts, the people of Jasper were scouring the country in search of the runaway, and, so sure as they catch him, they will relieve the courts of all trouble with them by burning both at the stake.

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SERIOUS AFFRAY.—A serious difficulty occurred at Elizabethtown on Monday, between Dr. Young, former Congressman, and Thos. Brown, late county clerk. Brown attempted to use violence towards Dr. Young, and was afterwards shot through the thigh by the Doctor. A son of Brown's then shot at Dr. Young but missed him.

BREAKING GROUND.—The contractor for the Nashville end of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, Mr. Brigham, commenced work a day or two since, with a small force, on the land of Wm. Foster. The contractor expects to increase his force in a few days, and to proceed with the work with vigor and rapidity.

HORRID CRIMES.—A correspondent of the *St. Louis Republican*, writing from Jasper county, Mo., details the following horrible story of crime.

On Friday night, the 15th July, two negroes—one belonging to a Mr. Dale and the other a runaway belonging to a Mr. Scott—went to the house of Dr. Fiske, who lives four miles from Carthage, and one stationed himself in the corner of the field, and the other went to the house, and told the doctor that his master (Mr. Dale) was very sick, and wanted him to come over immediately. The doctor took up his hat and started, the negro following; and, so, soon as they reached the spot where the runaway was stationed, both negroes fell on him, one with a club and the other with an axe, and killed him. His head was completely split open with the axe. The villains then went to the house, and both ravished the wife. They then killed her—then killed the child—then robbed the house and set fire to it and burned it up. Dale's negro has been taken, and confessed these facts. Here was every crime that human beings could possibly commit at the same time—murder, rape, robbery and arson. The cup of iniquity is full to the brim. The atrocity of the deed is unparalleled in the annals of crime. Dale's negro produced \$240 that he had taken from the house, and said that the other had got five pieces, but did not know whether they were silver or gold. At last accounts, the people of Jasper were scouring the country in search of the runaway, and, so sure as they catch him, they will relieve the courts of all trouble with them by burning both at the stake.

—The statements going the rounds of our exchanges that the *Ashland* farm is composed of 150 acres only, is incorrect. It contains three hundred and thirty acres.

—The two Indians convicted of murder in the district court of Missouri, were to be hung in St. Louis on the 22d, the President having refused to pardon them.

—The *Evansville Journal* makes mention of an attempt, by a Southern lady, to kidnap a little negro girl from the poor-house in Vanderburg county. The officers of the law interposed and rescued the girl on board the steamer *Sophia*, bound for Bowling Green, Ky.

—The Mississippi river, opposite St. Louis, is falling slowly. The Missouri, Upper Mississippi and Illinois, were all falling at last accounts.

—The forgery purporting to be a letter from Gen. Arista, favoring the annexation of Mexico to the United States, was first published in the *Havana Diario*.

—Pauline, the great balloon man, has been delighting the good people of Dayton, Ohio, with a pleasure excursion to the ethereal regions. The highest altitude attained was about one mile and a half.

—Two negroes were hung at El Dorado, Ark., on the 15th ult.; one for the murder of an overseer, Mr. Manning, and the other for the murder of his own wife.

—The directors of the Milwaukee and Mississippi railroad have closed the contract for the completion of their road to the Mississippi, at \$25,000 per mile, thoroughly equipped.

—Capt. Thos. E. Baker, of Liberty county, Ga., was shot dead on the 21st ult., by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a friend.

—Wm. Cummins, the runaway apprentice, has been remanded back from Philadelphia to his master in Delaware, under the fugitive act.

—The ship *Hindoo*, about to sail from New York to Australia, has 500,000 feet of lumber on board.

—Hon. Robt. Dale Owen left New York for Naples yesterday.

—The Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Tennessee papers all speak of heavy rains in those States.

—The commissioners for Maine have agreed to purchase all the Massachusetts lands in Maine for \$162,500.

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Special Notices.

Dr. Geohegan's Hydropiper.

Is prepared by a regular Physician, and is of purely vegetable ingredients, the names of which accompany each bottle. It is a pleasant, safe, and certain cure for diseases of woman. For Kidney Affections, Impurities of the Blood, diseases of the Skin, Dyspepsia and Scrofula it has never had an equal. It is a slight stimulant, and a powerful tonic and alterative. See advertisement.

PLASTERING!

THE UNDERSIGNED having located in Lebanon, Ky., would respectfully announce to the citizens of Marion county, generally, that he is now prepared to execute all work entrusted to his care, in the

PLASTERING BUSINESS.

Building and Repairing Cisterns, work in Hydraulic Lime, Rough-cast and Plaster of Paris, executed in the very best manner, and upon the most reasonable terms. I will warrant my work to give entire satisfaction, and, if necessary, give sufficient evidence of my workmanship. My long experience of fifteen years in the different cities, warrants me to express myself in this way.

Orders can be left at the office of the Lebanon Post, W. M. EDMONDSON.

June 29 Gm.

NEGROES WANTED.

I WISH to purchase a few likely young Negroes or Boys Six or eight years of age, which I will pay the highest price for in CASH. Address

WM. MATTINGLY, Bardonia, Ky.

DR. GEOHEGAN'S EXTRACT OF HYDROPIPER, For Dyspepsia, Scrofula, and all impurities of the blood.

Prepared by one of the Faculty.

THIS vegetable remedy which is now spreading to all parts of the country, is prepared by a graduate of one of the first Medical Schools in the west; a physician of high standing in his profession, and as much opposed to empiricism or quackery as any one can be, as is shown by the fact that the recipe is published, and accompanies each bottle of the medicine; thus exonerating it from the charge of being a nostrum.

It is prescribed by Physicians, as will be seen by reference to the Circular and by the accompanying certificate.

Unlike Sarsaparilla the Hydropiper is quick in its action, the first bottle often producing wonderful results, as in the case of the negro girl of Mrs. Sumner's, of Louisville, who was relieved of

Blindness in One Week!

In short, it has excited the wonder and admiration of all who have used it, and wherever known stands at the head of all remedies for the following diseases:

Dyspepsia, Scrofula, White Swelling, Mesenteric Diseases or Negro Consumption, Scurvey, Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Scurvy, Ulcers, and all Cutaneous or Skin Diseases, all female irregularities and obstructions, Mercurial Discharges, Syphilitic Syphilis, General Debility, and all disorders arising from impure blood and bad habits of System.

For Female Complaints this remedy stands unrivalled. Its effects are wonderful. It is a slight stimulant and a powerful tonic and alterative.

As a beautifier of the complexion, in the cure of pimples and blotches, in producing a clear and beautiful skin, it is much more than all the cosmetics and lotions in existence. Try it, and you will never regret it. Do not lose confidence if it should seem at first to increase the disease; the general effect of the medicine being to drive all impurities to the surface, and by that means out of the system.

HINDSBURG, Ky., Oct. 6, 1851.

Dr. A. E. Geohegan—Dear Sir: I have examined your receipt for Compound Fluid Extract of Hydropiper, for the cure of Scrofula in all its forms, and other chronic affections, viz Rheumatism, Eruptions, Scrofula, &c. Having prescribed, and watched its effects in many cases of the above diseases, and having always found it efficient, I most cheerfully recommend it to the afflicted as the best alternative and tonic I have ever used; altogether superior to Sarsaparilla, and any of its compounds.

T. N. WARFIELD, M.D.

Price, \$1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5, when taken at one time.

RAYMOND & PATTEN,

Sole Agents, N. 75 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky.

To whom all orders should be addressed.

Sold by L. H. NOBLE, Lebanon, and John Stark and Bentley & Cornick, Springfield, Ky.

Found.

NEAR Lebanon, in Marion County, a Lady's GOLD BRACELET PIN which the owner can have by calling at the Printing Office, describe property and pay charges.

June 15th

New Spring and Summer DRY GOODS.

JAMES R. KNOTT,

WOULD respectfully announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just received and is now opening a superior stock of DRY GOODS.

His stock consists in part of Ladies' Dress Goods, of the very latest and most fashionable styles, and of every fabric suited to Spring and Summer wear. Gentlemen's Wear of the latest patterns; a superior stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's Shoes and Boots; Bonnets of the latest and most approved styles; &c., &c.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes to deserve and receive a continuance of the same.

Give me a call and remember "it is no trouble to show goods." Our prices—low. Quick sales and small profits are the motives under which I sail.

may 4th

J. R. KNOTT.

Stationery.

I have a good supply of STATIONERY, on hand and for sale; such as:

FOOLSCAP AND LETTER PAPER,

NOTE PAPER,

PLAIN AND FANCY ENVELOPES,

STEEL PENS, &c., &c.

W. W. JACK.

TRAYS always on hand and for sale cheap at

THE PRINTING OFFICE, Feb 23.

FOOLSCAP PAPER, of the very best quality, on hand and for sale, at the Printing Office, may 5.

NEW YORK & LOUISVILLE Clothing Store!!!

THE subscribers having opened a Branch Clothing and Furnishing Store in Lebanon next door to Mr. Noble's Drug Store, will keep a general assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

made up in the most permanent and fashionable manner. Any Goods sold by us will be warranted as such, and we guarantee to sell our Goods cheaper than ever such goods has been offered to the Public before. Our facilities are such that we will always keep up our Stock of the Newest Goods of the season. Our motto is—

—Quick Sales and Small Profits.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

April 10th. M. D. FERRALL & CO.

New Spring and Summer GOODS!!!

THE subscribers have received and opened their Spring and Summer Stock of Staple and FANCY DRY GOODS, consisting in Ladies' Dress Goods, of all description, suitable for the Spring and Summer seasons. Gentlemen's wear of the latest and most fashionable patterns; Domestic, Hardware and Cutlery, Queens' Ware, and a superior assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

Ladies' Bonnets of the latest and most improved style.

Also—a general assortment of Groceries, all of which we will sell low for cash, or to punctual dealers on the usual time.

N. B. Country Produce of all kinds received in exchange for goods.

April 13th 1853. J. W. CHANDLER & CO.

New Spring & Summer GOODS.

WE are opening and receiving a large and well selected stock of Dry Goods suitable for the seasons and of the most approved styles and quality, which we will sell as cheap as they can be had in this place.

Our stock comprises all Goods kept in Dry Goods Stores generally, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Berraz, De Lains, Vestings, Silks, Clothing, Cotton Yarns, Boots & Shoes.

Together with a large stock of Hardware, Queensware, Cutlery, &c.

March 22d 1853-Jf.

LOST,

ON Water Street, on Tuesday the 17th, 1853, a GOLD SHIRT STUD. Said stud was framed of a South American \$1.25 piece on one side, and a circular piece of wrought gold on the other. The wrought gold had engraved upon it the letters T. J.

Any one finding and returning said stud to the Printing Office, will be suitably rewarded, and many thanks.

Aug 18th, 1852.

SELBY HOUSE,

LEBANON, KY.

The Misses Selby

HAVING lately purchased the Tavern stand formerly occupied by Mr. J. A. HALL, take this method of informing their old friends and the public generally that they are now prepared to receive boarders, by the day, week or month. The house has been thoroughly refitted and re-furnished with the most costly and neat furniture.

Those who stop with them may be assured that no pains will be spared to make them comfortable. The tables of the establishment will always be supplied by the best of provider and attentive hostlers.

The above stand is on the North East corner of 1st and Main Streets, to the left as you enter the street coming from Springfield.

Jan. 12, 1853-Jf.

CARRIAGES!!

F. LAWREY

TAKES this method of informing the citizens of Marion county, that he will visit Lebanon at least once in every month and sometimes oftener. He will always be prepared to furnish CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, ROCKAWAYS, &c., of the very latest and most fashionable patterns at Louisville prices.

I am always ready to exchange new carriages for second hand upon terms.

My manufacture is at Louisville on the corner of Main and Preston where I will always be glad to receive orders or visits from the citizens of this neighborhood.

F. LAWREY.

Reference—J. H. Kirk, J. P. Reed, S. Purdy, Geo. Phillips and J. T. Jarboe.

Oct. 27th, 1852-Gm.

5,000 POUNDS of clean Linnen

and Cotton RAGS wanted at

